
Transmission of material in this statement is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (ET) Friday, July 8, 2022.

Statement of

William W. Beach
Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Friday, July 8, 2022

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 372,000 in June, and the unemployment rate remained at 3.6 percent. Notable job gains occurred in professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and health care.

Total nonfarm employment is down by 524,000, or 0.3 percent, from its February 2020 level before the onset of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Private-sector employment has recovered the net job losses due to the pandemic and is 140,000 higher than in February 2020, while government employment is 664,000 lower.

Job growth continued in professional and business services in June (+74,000). Employment rose in management of companies and enterprises (+12,000), computer systems design and related services (+10,000), office administrative services (+8,000), and scientific research and development services (+6,000).

Employment in professional and business services is 880,000 above its February 2020 level.

In June, leisure and hospitality added 67,000 jobs. However, employment in the industry is down by 1.3 million, or 7.8 percent, since February 2020. Job growth continued in food services and drinking places in June (+41,000).

Employment in health care rose by 57,000 in June, with job growth in ambulatory health care services (+28,000), hospitals (+21,000), and nursing and residential care facilities (+8,000). Employment in ambulatory health care services is 260,000 above its pre-pandemic level. Compared with February 2020, employment is down by 57,000 in hospitals and by 379,000 in nursing and residential care facilities. Employment in health care overall is 176,000 below its February 2020 level.

Transportation and warehousing added 36,000 jobs in June, with gains in warehousing and storage (+18,000) and air transportation (+8,000). Employment in transportation and warehousing is 759,000 higher than in February 2020.

In June, manufacturing added 29,000 jobs, mostly in nondurable goods (+18,000). Manufacturing employment has returned to its pre-pandemic level.

Employment in information rose by 25,000 in June, including an increase of 9,000 in publishing industries, except Internet.

Employment in information is 105,000 higher than in February 2020.

In June, employment in social assistance grew by 21,000. Employment continued to trend up in child day care services (+11,000) and in individual and family services (+10,000). Employment in social assistance is 87,000 below its February 2020 level.

Wholesale trade added 16,000 jobs in June, with half of the gain in nondurable goods. Employment in wholesale trade is 18,000 lower than in February 2020.

In June, mining employment increased by 5,000, with a gain of 2,000 in oil and gas extraction. Since a recent low in February 2021, mining employment has grown by 86,000.

Employment showed little change over the month in other major industries, including construction, retail trade, financial activities, other services, and government.

The average workweek for all private-sector workers was unchanged at 34.5 hours in June. The average workweek for manufacturing was little changed at 40.3 hours.

Average hourly earnings of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 10 cents, or 0.3 percent, to \$32.08 in June. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 5.1 percent.

Turning to the labor market indicators from the household survey, the unemployment rate was 3.6 percent in June for the fourth month in a row, and the number of unemployed people was essentially unchanged at 5.9 million. Both measures are little different from their February 2020 levels (3.5 percent and 5.7 million, respectively).

In June, the unemployment rate for Asians increased to 3.0 percent, offsetting a decrease in the prior month. The jobless rates for adult men (3.3 percent), adult women (3.3 percent), teenagers (11.0 percent), Whites (3.3 percent), Blacks (5.8 percent), and Hispanics (4.3 percent) showed little or no change in June.

Among the unemployed, the number of permanent job losers was little changed at 1.3 million in June. The number of people on temporary layoff was also little changed at 827,000. Both measures are little different from their February 2020 levels.

By duration of unemployment, the number of people unemployed for 27 weeks or more (often referred to as the long-term unemployed), at 1.3 million, was essentially unchanged over the month but is 215,000 above its February 2020 level. In June, the long-term unemployed accounted for 22.6 percent of all unemployed people.

The labor force participation rate, at 62.2 percent, and the employment-population ratio, at 59.9 percent, changed little

in June. Both measures are below their February 2020 levels, by 1.2 percentage points and 1.3 percentage points, respectively.

In June, the number of people working part time for economic reasons fell by 707,000 to 3.6 million and is below its February 2020 level of 4.4 million.

The number of people not in the labor force who currently want a job was essentially unchanged at 5.7 million in June. This measure remains above its February 2020 level of 5.0 million.

Among those who were not in the labor force but wanted a job, the number of people marginally attached to the labor force, at 1.5 million, was essentially unchanged in June. (People who are marginally attached to the labor force had not actively looked for work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey but wanted a job, were available for work, and had looked for a job within the last 12 months.) The number of discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached who believed that no jobs were available for them, was little changed at 364,000 in June.

Looking at the supplemental pandemic-related measures from the household survey (these supplemental data are not seasonally adjusted), the share of employed people who teleworked because of the pandemic was 7.1 percent, down from May. These data refer only to employed people who teleworked or worked at home for pay

at some point in the last 4 weeks specifically because of the pandemic; they do not include all instances of telework.

In June, the number of people who reported that they had been unable to work because their employer closed or lost business due to the pandemic was 2.1 million, up from May. (These individuals did not work at all or worked fewer hours at some point in the last 4 weeks due to the pandemic.) Among those who reported in June that they were unable to work because of pandemic-related closures or lost business, 24.8 percent received at least some pay from their employer for the hours not worked, little changed from May.

Among those not in the labor force in June, 610,000 people were prevented from looking for work due to the pandemic, up from May. (To be counted as unemployed, by definition, individuals must either be actively searching for work or on temporary layoff.)

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 372,000 in June, and the unemployment rate held at 3.6 percent.